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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 20, 1870. NO. 30.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE WAR.

The Prussians Capture Chateau Dun.

French Badly Whipped at Orleans.

Prussians Not Anxious for a Winter's Campaign.

Another Bonapartist Conspiracy.

ABILITY OF THE FRENCH ARMIES TO ASSUME THE OFFENSIVE.

Terms of the Capitulation of Metz.

PRUSSIA.

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Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
NEW YORK, October 20.—The following dispatch was received at 2:30 this morning:
BERLIN, October 19, 9 P. M.—The terms of the capitulation of the fortress and garrison of Metz have been agreed to at the Prussian headquarters at Versailles between the French General Boyer and King William. The following are the conditions under which the capitulation is made: Marshal Bazaine will sign a treaty of peace between France and Prussia, as the plenipotentiary of Napoleon III. Marshal Bazaine's army is to be disarmed, but is to remain at Metz. Napoleon's son, the Prince Imperial, is to ascend the throne of France and Marshal Bazaine is to be nominated as Regent. The news of the terms of capitulation of Metz and the prospective return of peace has produced a tremendous excitement in this city. The intensity of feeling was felt in operations in gold particularly upon the Stock Exchange, where an unusually great business was transacted to-day.
Special to the Herald.]
BERLIN, October 19, 6:40 P. M.—The capitulation of Metz is expected. The ministerial organ declares that the negotiations for peace on the part of neutrals is useless. France must herself make overtures for peace unreservedly to the terms already stated. The *Volk's Gazette* says, conflicts are of daily occurrence. It got the bitter reality of the Government.

The Reports of Peace Overtures to be Received with Caution.
BERLIN, October 19.—Count Campenhausen, Under Minister of Finance, has gone to Versailles.
The Berlin *Provincial Correspondence* says the reports of peace overtures are to be received with caution.
BERLIN, October 19.—The last official return of prisoners is 3,577 officers, 125,700 men, and their numbers are constantly increasing.

FRANCE.

Chateau Dun Captured by the Prussians.
TOURS, October 19.—The following official news was made public by the Minister of War:
"VENDOME, October 19.—Chateau Dun was captured last night by the Prussians after a seige lasting from noon till ten to-night. It was defended by the troops of the National Guards and nine hundred francs-tireurs, who retired disputing every inch of ground. The Prussian force was 8,000, and well supplied with artillery.
There is no official news whatever from the two large armies now confronting each other near Orleans. It is understood the French are slowly falling back and the Prussians seem to be retiring from the interior, thus defeating the plan of the French General to draw them on. Tours is filled with French troops just arrived. A band of Irish and American volunteers have just reached here, and are now marching through the streets, carrying the American and French flags.

The New French Corps.
VERSAILLES, October 18, via BERLIN and LONDON.—Official advices from Epinal, announce that the new French corps which arrived there a few days ago, has fled. Some of the troops went to Belfort, but the greater part went toward Dijon by rail. The population, freed from their presence, show a conciliatory spirit.
The Prussians occupy Vesoule, capital of the Department of Haute Saone, twenty-seven miles from Besancon.

A Balloon Corps to be Organized.
TOURS, October 19.—A credit for one hundred thousand francs has been opened by the Government for balloon service.
The railroad companies have been ordered to organize a special service for the movement of troops.
Melun was occupied by francs-tireurs on the 17th, after defeating a Prussian detachment which was in possession of the town.
The Prussians have exacted heavy contributions from Charmes sur-Moselle, in the Department of Vosges, under threat of bombarding the town with destruction in case of refusal.
Large bodies of troops continue to pass through Tours from the South of France, on their way to the seat of the expected battle on the Loire.
The Prussians are still encamped at Bollait, between Meung and Staye.

The Prussian Occupation of Orleans—How the citizens were Treated—German's new Retreat—Fall of Paris.
TOURS, October 19.—The journals to-day publish the details of the occupation of Orleans by the Prussian army. The requisitions enforced were enormous, not only in money and provisions, but all the guns and horses of the city were taken. The soldiers who were quartered upon the inhabitants, fed greedily, drank the best wines, and behaved what they could not use. Bishop Dupanloup constantly interfered in favor of the citizens. He went himself to the Prussian commander to obtain a mitigation of the exorbitant requisitions. He was entirely unsuccessful. The correspondents of the journals, in their details, say the Prussians were well provided for, and seemed comfortable. Officers were seen studying maps of the country carefully. The strength of the Prussians was calculated at 95,000 men. It is understood the Germans have almost entirely evacuated the left bank of the Loire, to concentrate on the right bank. At Orleans there are many German tobacconists, bankers and provision merchants, but these were not disturbed. Jewellers, however, have been the cause of complaint. The richer inhabitants were shot, and the soldiers quartered upon them wilfully ruined the finest furniture and objects of art. Some of the most splendid residences of the city were literally gutted. The greatest indignation exists among the citizens. It is rumored that the Prussians are retreating toward Paris, seemingly to avoid a combat with the French forces gathered on the right bank of the Loire. (Evidently known), no official news has been made public from Orleans.
A Papal nuncio is expected here to-day. It is reported the American minister in Paris, at the request of Minister Washburne, will be allowed to leave the city.
The news from Marseilles is unfavorable. The Garde Civique is troublesome. It is expected a Commissioner will go forward from Tours to suppress disorder. Gambetta, Minister of the Interior, has ordered railway companies to have means ready for a movement of troops at a moment's notice, night or day.

Bourbaki's Lukewarmness.
TOURS, October 19.—The statement that Bourbaki has accepted command of the army of the Loire is incorrect. His hesitation and apparent lukewarmness astonish his friends.

Reported Successful French Sorties.
TOURS, October 19.—Minister Gambetta has returned here. A dispatch from Belfort announces a successful sortie of the garrison of New Reisach and the withdrawal of the Prussians from the positions they held after considerable loss of killed and wounded. The garrison of Montmedy made another sortie in which they surprised the Prussians, taking four hundred prisoners and capturing a mitrailleuse at with 20,000 cartridges and two wagons loaded with cassepots. The following day they attacked an artillery train and captured a number of cannon. General Pailldines, commanding the army of the Loire, has issued an order declaring he will shoot soldiers guilty of insubordination and asking the men to shoot him if he fails in his duty.

The Supply of Food.
Dispatches from Paris are full of details of the measures of the authorities to insure a lasting supply of food. Cattle and sheep are well sheltered, and many horses are killed daily and their flesh salted. Care is taken to keep up the supply of vegetables. The stock of potatoes is enormous.
Garibaldi arrived at Belforte, and was received with enthusiasm by the soldiers and citizens.
Advices from Paris to the 14th confirm the report that the Prussians "asked an armistice for the burial of the dead. This was how effective the last sortie was. General Lefort has relinquished the portfolio of the War Department to take command of the Thirteenth military division, headquarters at Bayonne. General Pouget, just from Algiers, takes command of the Eighteenth military division, which includes this city.
A dispatch from Mort, in the department of Deux Sevres, says seventy-eight persons of fourteen departments of western France met there and resolved, 66 to 4, to recognize no authority but that of the Government at Paris and Tours.
Alexander Dumas is at Dieppe, dying from paralysis.
The *Journal de Besancon* explains how the report of the arrest of Luzzi, the red Republican leader arose. A Prussian officer went to Besancon, and a semi-official announcement of it. He thoroughly examined the fortifications. He was on the point of leaving, when he encountered Luzzi and him, and his arrest under the name of Luzz was reported to the Government at Tours. In consequence the fraud was detected and the Prussian officer shot as a spy.

ENGLAND.

A French Canard Exploded.
LONDON, October 18.—The report that the Prussian government had advanced money to the English gun manufacturers is pronounced false, and an invention of the French, designed to wa aken the Prussian protest against the sending of new French armies by a pretended neutral.

Burnside's Visit to Paris.
The story of General Burnside's visit to Paris is as follows: General Burnside desired to visit the Prussian army and obtained letters of introduction from Minister Motley. At first he was prevented from going, but soon afterward an opportunity offered itself of sending his aid accomplished to London. General Burnside undertook to convey the dispatches as far as the Prussian headquarters. When he got there he presented his letters of introduction to Bismarck and others, and stated that he had no business in Paris and no thought of entering the city, and was first induced to do so at the suggestion of Bismarck.

Riot in St. Mois.
A riot occurred yesterday at St. Mois, in the Department of Ill et Vilaine. The mob attempted to prevent the shipment of a lot of copper on board of an English vessel. The troops were called out to repress the disorder, and they, too, were assailed with stones and clubs. Order was at last restored and the leaders of the riot secured. Many persons were badly injured. The soldiers suffered most, as they were reluctant to use their fire arms.

Prussia Anxious for Intervention
A Vienna correspondent of the *Standard* says: It is generally believed that Prussia would now gladly accept any intervention which would tend to relieve her from a winter campaign. Prussia has encounted immense difficulties in providing clothing, shelter and supplies, and great stress is laid on Bismarck's repudiation of the crime of prosecuting war *ad outrance*. It is now said that Thiers never asked the neutral powers for any intervention further than was necessary to sustain some form of Government in France.

Proposed Bombardment of Paris.
Correspondents at Versailles are unanimous in the belief that a general bombardment will not be opened for a week, a fortnight, and until every gun is in position.
The Prussians find severe measures necessary in order to repress lawlessness among the French in their rear and around them.

French Badly Whipped at Orleans.
LONDON, October, 19—LATER.—The expected battle at Orleans has occurred. After six hours' defense of the city, the French fled. They evacuated the town so precipitately that they had not time to blow up the bridges over the Loire, which they had already mined. The forces engaged were about equal. No further particulars received.

French Defeat at Epinal.
At Epinal yesterday a force of three thousand eight hundred Germans encountered about eight thousand French, mainly Mobiles, and after a short conflict the French were defeated and driven off.
The Germans are now fed from supplies captured in Normandy and at Orleans.
Railroad communication to the Rhine is now fully restored, and provisions are coming forward from Germany.
The Gazette admits that the Prussians are passive, through a human desire to avoid useless bloodshed, and believes they count upon making short work of Paris when the guns are all placed in position. Besides, Paris is known to be short of food, why may not Bismarck prefer to await starvation as his ally.

Chateau Dun Shelled.
Dispatches from Chateau Dun, dated yesterday afternoon, announce that the Prussians had just begun shelling the town.

Occupation of Soissons.
The army of Mecklenburg, twenty-two thousand strong, entered the city of Soissons on Sunday. Fifty thousand pounds of ammunition were found. The bombardment lasted only four days, as has been before reported, and there is much surprise expressed that no more serious damage was done. Much of the property of the city insisted on capitulation. At Lille it is thought the surrender was due to treachery, and was brought about by Bonapartists, who are known to be scheming with Bonapartists in Paris, and in favor and in London.
The plan of the Bonapartists is to place the Prince Imperial on the throne, with the Empress as Regent.

False Alarm at Sedan.
LONDON, October 19.—An ammunition wagon was blown up yesterday near the Castle at Sedan. The greatest consternation was created. The garrison of town and citadel, with drawbridge drawn up and guards recalled to the Castle, as it was thought an attack had been made. Order was soon restored, however. Three Bavarians were killed by the explosion, and a great number injured. The accident was caused by a spark from a smoker's pipe.
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SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

WASHINGTON.

CAMERON STILL AT WORK.

Pennsylvania Must Have a Position in the Cabinet—Minister Washburne Will Remain in Paris—Meeting to Express Sympathy for the French—Petty Census Frauds, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, D. C., October 19, 1870.

The Cameron Clique Still at Work.
Senator Cameron and Representative Kelley have spent the day in trying to settle the Commissionership of Internal Revenue. They both strenuously insist that Pennsylvania must have something in the contemplated change, and unless another Cabinet position becomes vacant, that Pennsylvania must succeed Mr. Delano. They have united in recommending Deputy Commissioner Douglass, and have tried to induce Secretary Boutwell to agree with them. They do not feel confident, however, that he will. Mr. Delano still urges General Cowan, of Ohio, and the President is strongly inclined to accept the Commissioner's recommendation. Cameron and his co-workers are anxious to have another change in the Cabinet, and if they can secure it their attempt to control the Internal Revenue Bureau will be abandoned.

Letters from Minister Washburne.
The State Department has received letters from Minister Washburne in Paris, dated October 3d. He represents that matters have materially quieted down throughout the city. The fortifications are in very complete order, and are growing very strong. The Prussians as yet have been unable to make any impression upon them. Three hundred Americans are still in Paris. Mr. Washburne expresses his intention of remaining with them for the present.

A Large Mass Meeting
Will be held here next Monday evening, to express sympathy for the French Republic, and to protest against the further prosecution of the war on the part of Prussia. Many prominent Republicans will make speeches on the occasion, and the movement is entirely irrespective of party.

Census Frauds.
The reported frauds of certain assistant marshals in taking the census are not very extensive. One in Virginia is of sufficient magnitude to send a man to the Penitentiary. Later in the day Thiers took his departure for Tours. *L'Opinione* says he has gone to Rome, and that during his stay here he has received the cordial sympathy of the people and the Government.

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SENTENCED FOR PERJURY.
John Holt and Frank Archibald were to-day sentenced to three years each in the State prison for perjury in a divorce case.
MISSIONARY MEETING.
The American Church Missionary Episcopal Society, at its anniversary to-day, reported receipts last year of $64,567, and that fifty-six missionaries are now actually employed.
ARMS FOR FRANCE.
The St. Laurent sails to-day for Havre with 40,000 rifles and a large quantity of small arms, condemned cannon and howitzers lately purchased from the United States Navy Department for the French Government.
THE GREAT REBEL.
Jefferson Davis and George M. Pullman are among the passengers on the Cuba.
ARRESTED.
Judge Anthony Hartman and City Marshal Dorovan, were arrested this afternoon for violation of the registration laws.
A DINNER GIVEN THOMAS HUGHES.
Whitlaw Reid gave Thomas Hughes a dinner at the Union League Club last night, at which General McDowell, Horace Greeley, Wm. M. Evarts, Porter Cooper and a few others were present. No speeches were made.
EXPORT OF SPECIE.
The export of specie to-day was $179,000.
INJURED BY A FALLING BUILDING.
Five persons were injured by the fall of a building at East New York, during the gale yesterday.
INTERCEPTED.
The bark Erye, which had been under seizure for some time for the violation of revenue laws, attempted to go to sea to-night, but was intercepted by the revenue cutter McCulloch, towed back, and anchored off Wenawken. The captain was not on board, and no one seemed to have charge.
ARRIVED.
The steamer Pocahontas arrived from Havre and Brest.

RELIGIOUS.

The National Unitarian Convention.
NEW YORK, October 19.—The National Unitarian Conference opened its session to-day at the Church on Fifth Avenue and Thirty-Second street. In several large colleges and boarding schools some names figure two or three times, and in a number of instances the names of the owners of several farms and houses have been repeated. Most of the frauds are of this petty character, and easily detected.

WASHINGTON, October 19, 1870.
NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.
Capt. Wm. G. Temple is detached from duty in the Bureau of Ordnance, and ordered as Assistant Judge Advocate of the Navy.
THE REVENUE COMMISSIONERSHIP.
Great interest is manifested concerning the appointment of Commissioner of Internal Revenue in place of Delano, who is generally conceded, will succeed General Cox as Secretary of the Interior. Senator Cameron had an interview to-day with the President on the subject.
A BOARD,
To consist of Colonel D. Murray, Colonel W. McDunn and Colonel John E. Smith, will assemble at Fort Snelling as soon as practicable, and make such recommendations regarding the selection of a military reservation at that post, and for the use and occupation thereof, as in their judgment may be required by the terms of the treaty negotiation adopted by Congress with reference to the subject.
DELANO TO SUCCEED GEN. COX.
There is little, if any doubt, that Columbus Delano will succeed Gen. Cox as Secretary of the Interior. Senator Pomeroy, though, however, will not be made for several weeks, or until the latter is prepared to retire.
In accordance with the request of our Minister at Florence, concerning the retention of part of the United States European squadron on the coast of Italy, the Navy Department will address a communication to Admiral Gibson with a view to such distribution.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Papal Zouaves Returning.
LIVERPOOL, October 19.—The steamship Idaho, which sailed for New York to-day, takes out two hundred Canadians, recently Papal Zouaves.

Marine News.
LONDONDERRY, October 19.—The steamship Peruvian, from Quebec, touched here to-day.

OHIO ELECTION.

COLUMBUS, October 19.—Official returns from seventy-nine counties in this State, give Hayes in Ohio to be 14,612, and the Democratic gains 4,412. The Republican majority in the State will probably be a little over 17,000.

McKinney, Democrat, in the Fourth Congressional District, has two hundred and twenty-five majority; Smith, Republican, has three hundred and seventy-two majority in the Sixth District; Beatty, Republican, one hundred and sixty-two majority in the Eighth District; Wilson, Republican, ten hundred and fifty-four majority in the Seventh District, and Van Trump, Democrat, thirty-eight hundred and fifty-eight majority in the Twelfth District.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Kimball's planing mill in Newburyport, Mass., was burned yesterday morning. Loss $10,000; uninsured.

The steamer Aleppo, from Liverpool, arrived at Boston yesterday.

Ashmead's saw mill at Germantown, Pa., was burned yesterday morning. Loss, $25,000.

A fire in Platt & Co.'s lumber yard in West Troy, N. Y., Sunday night, destroyed $10,000 worth of lumber.

Cornelius Redding, fireman, James Jarvis, master mechanic, and Martin Jewell, were drowned in the central shaft of the Hoosic Tunnel, Tuesday.

At Philadelphia yesterday the Athletics beat the Atlantics in a ball encounter, 45 to 3.

The buildings of the Albemarle Company at Albany, N. Y., were destroyed by fire Tuesday night. Loss $100,000.

A sailor named John Kelly, of Toledo, Ohio, was lost overboard from the schooner E. B. Allen, near Manitou Island.

At seven o'clock last night fire broke out in the large four-story marble front store, No. 21 Michigan avenue, Chicago, owned by E. M. Haie, of Boston, and occupied by E. M. Page & Co., manufacturers of sewing machines. The building and stock were almost completely destroyed, burning $15,000; insurance, $10,000; insured; loss on stock, $50,000, also fully insured.

Two white children, who were captured by the Indians about twenty miles from Salt Lake City, two years ago, passed through Omaha yesterday *en route* to their parents, who had moved away from Utah after hunting for their children eighteen months, and given up all hope of their recovery. Later in the day Thiers took his departure for Tours. *L'Opinione* says he has gone to Rome, and that during his stay here he has received the cordial sympathy of the people and the Government.

Not True.
FLORENCE, October, 19.—It is not true that Canada has ordered a reconnoissance in force on account of Garibaldi's escape to France. The Pope is in good health, and remins in Rome.

Strength of the Contending Armies in France—Troops in Reserve.
NEW YORK, October 19.—A special correspondent at Oxford sends from a diplomatic foreign source at Berlin, the following authentic statement of the actual numbers of the German forces available for war in France. The entire strength of the German armies now in France, including all the reinforcements sent forward up to the 10th of October, amounts on paper to six hundred and eighty thousand men, of which two hundred actually fit for duty at that date, five hundred and twenty thousand men. These are divided into thirteen Prussian army corps, including the so-called Silesian corps, one Saxon army corps, two Bavarian army corps, one Wurtemburg division, and one Baden division, united under one corps commander, and seven landwehr divisions. There remains in the whole of Germany, actually under arms and available to replace the losses of the armies in France, to do coast duty and to maintain order throughout the country, no more than 250,000 men.
A special at Boulogne sends official statements from Lille, Roubaix, Tourcoing and Lyons, of the actual force now in the field to resist invasion. It consists of four hundred and seventy-five thousand men within the enciente of Paris; of nine hundred men, mostly regular troops, with Marshal Bazaine, at Metz and Thionville, and of one hundred and seventy thousand regular troops outside of Paris and Metz. Besides these the Government has distributed arms to eight hundred and fifty-two thousand men throughout the provinces.
Gen. Bourbaki, who is in full possession of the powers and functions of Minister of War instead of Gen. Trochu, has been appointed to the command of all the forces in Northeastern France, not under command of General Bazaine, and has left Tours for Lille to take charge of his troops. He expresses the most quiet confidence in the ability of the French armies to assume the offensive on a general scale within a very few weeks, and in the inevitable defeat if not the destruction of the German armies now in France.

Dispatch from Bismarck to Baron Gerolt.
WASHINGTON, October 19.—Baron Gerolt has received a dispatch from Bismarck, dated yesterday, at Versailles, declaring to the friendly powers that the object of the German military operations in France is not for conquest, but only to secure such new boundary as is considered indispensable to the better protection of Germany against future invasions from France. It is added that Germany feels no hostility towards France, and entertains a sincere wish for its future welfare. A copy of the dispatch has been sent to the Department of State.

Considered Reliable.
WASHINGTON, October 19.—A dispatch received at the State Department to-night, from a reliable source, states that in London the report that a peace is arranged is much believed, though not yet officially announced.

POLITICAL.

BOSTON, October 19.—General Banks was renominated for Congress in the Sixth District to-day.
CHARLESTON, October 19.—The election for Governor, members of Congress, Legislature and city officers took place to-day in this city. The contest excited much interest and business was universally suspended. The day passed off quietly. The contest in this city was between Republicans and Union Reformers. Owing to the intense excitement the returns from the wards will not be counted and the result announced until late to-night. It is, however, conceded that the Reformers have carried Charleston by at least 1,200 to 1,400. Both parties claim the State. The contest in this District, between Brown and his opponent Dargan, is very close. Returns have been received from six Republican counties.
BOSTON, October 19.—General Butler was renominated for Congress in the Sixth District to-day, with but one opposing vote.
NEW YORK, October 19.—The Tribune under will publish in its *Tribune* to-morrow an appeal to the Republicans of this State, in favor of Woodford for Governor. Mr. Greeley says: "There he says will be deemed Gen. Woodford's claims to the office, and the fact that he is now in for it, rather than him. He offered weeks before the nomination to withdraw in favor of any favor, if I should in his view wish that he should do so. I had no such wish, and of course declined."
NEW YORK, October 19.—The young Democracy to-night nominated Thomas C. Acton for Assembly. Tumsony to night arranged the following ticket: Sheriff, Matthew T. Brennan; Hall; Sheriff, M. T. Brennan; County Clerk, Chas. E. Loew; Coroners, Nelson H. Young, Patrick H. Jones and Thomas Dennett.
The Republican State Committee to-night adopted a resolution to be published as to make party nominations for city and county officers and advising the Republicans to vote with the Independent Republicans and Reformers in opposition to Tammany.
P. H. Smith was nominated for Congress by the Republicans in the Second District.
Sheriff O'Brien stated yesterday that he felt no interest in the election, except so far as the Democratic ticket was concerned.
The Republican Congressional Conventions met to-night. The Fourth District Convention renominated Hon. Wm. Kelley. The Seventh District Convention adjourned in row, when the lights were put out. There was no nomination in the Eighth District. The Democratic Congressional Convention was not put to a vote, and a committee was appointed to confer with the Democracy. In the Sixth District the wildest excitement prevailed and a riot seemed imminent, but it terminated in the appointment of a committee to settle the contest between the contending factions. The Democratic District Hall was crowded by the police and several persons were clubbed for disturbance.
The Democratic differences in the Sixth Kentucky District have been ended by the withdrawal of Colonel T. L. Jones from the Congressional contest.
† *The State Sentinel*, central Democratic organ of Indiana, while eulogizing Voorhees as the Achilles of the campaign, ignores Hendricks. Some think this significant.
In the Sixth Michigan District there is a "bolters" opposition to Hon John F. Driggs, the Republican candidate, and his opponent's have settled the matter by the Democrats to bribe John R. Ganley to testify that he paid Driggs for his cadet appointment. As Ganley had long been living in Detroit, and bore a good character, he refuses to perjure himself now, and the anti-Driggs men are "hiring their own perjury." In the meantime Driggs' friends are using as he struck it, "My God."
The Toledo and Michigan and Michigan and Columbus, and Tiffin and Toledo Railway Companies were consolidated by a vote of the stockholders a few days ago. The consolidated line is to be known as the Baltimore and Ohio and Toledo and Michigan Railroad. The line as expected, to be several miles shorter by the name, It is to be put under contract immediately.
The Chicago *Post* thus spoke fun at Cincinnati: The people of Cincinnati tried to excel in packing pork, but failed. They tried to excel in building a dock on Mill Creek, but failed to excel in flat-boating the Ohio, but the river dried up, and they failed. They tried to excel the Eastern Northern generally in all things. They tried to excel in population by annexing Hamilton and Lawrenceburg, but failed in all, and more desperately than all, they tried to excel in playing base ball, but they have failed to excel in doing that, and the people of Cincinnati will

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1870.

A MEETING of the Coal Exchange will be held this afternoon, at half-past one o'clock, to take action in regard to the Cincinnati bridge. It is desirable that all who are interested in the shipment of coal by river shall attend this meeting.

THE New York *World* and some other journals have been accustomed to abuse Massachusetts whenever news was dull, basing their complaints upon elaborate statistics to prove the rapid growth of pauperism in that State. The Free Traders have sometimes taken up this same cry, with the addition: "there's fruit of protection, there's the State that has been protected most and suffers from it." Unfortunately for these theorizers they have come to grief, because they depended upon the arithmetic man of the *World*, who was in the habit of comparing the State social statistics of subsequent years with the census of 1860, thus showing a yearly increase in wretchedness. But the census changes all this. In 1860, with a population of 1,231,066, there were in the three State almshouses 1,628 paupers. In 1870, with a population of 1,458,000, there are but 782 at these places. Thus the dependents upon the State for aid have decreased over fifty per cent. in number, while the State has increased over eighteen per cent. in population, a showing quite inconsistent with the Free Trade statements.

WHEN Attorney General HOAR, on a public occasion, described his associate in the Cabinet, Secretary Cox, as the embodiment and representative of the conscience of the nation, as supremely devoted to his duties and qualified for their performance, the description was everywhere accepted as just and as only confirming impressions already received by persons who had watched his career. Now, Mr. Cox, having resigned his position in the Cabinet, among thoughtful Republicans, indeed among sincere men of all parties, who have any notions of the difficulties and dangers with which our free institutions have to contend, there is probably no difference of opinion concerning his retirement. Whatever may have been the cause of his resignation, the loss of the services of such a man is a calamity to the Republic. If (which is not probable) he was compelled to resign by the necessity of attending to his private affairs, the people may only deeply regret the fact. If, however, no such reason has moved him, but if this admirable servant of the people has been forced to resign his position of public usefulness by the disgusting intrigues of contemptible partisan plotters, general indignation is the appropriate sentiment for the occasion.

THE assumption of the title of Emperor of Germany, which is believed to have taken lodgment in the mind of King WILLIAM, has already stirred up considerable opposition in Southern Germany. Nor is it likely, for the present at least, to be received with any considerable favor elsewhere, the German mind in general being well satisfied with the fame the nation has achieved as it is and believing, also, the present union is sufficient for any emergency in the future. We suspect that the fact is, that the tendency of the German mind is in the opposite direction. Nor would Germany have to travel far to reach substantial republican ground. The first attempt to put in practice the purpose attributed to King WILLIAM, would be very likely to set in motion all the elements having a tendency towards Republicanism. It would be Retrogression antagonised with Progress; and should a struggle of this nature be precipitated, we may safely conclude what sooner or later would be the result, unless, indeed, the German mind, in matters concerning civil government, differs from the rest of mankind. The King, if he is a man of wisdom, will hesitate before bringing on such a contest, at any rate when other questions are likely to tax himself and his advisers to give them wise direction.

IN another part of to-day's paper will be found stated what purport to be some of the reasons which led the President to remove Mr. MOTLEY from the high place of American Minister in England. With respect to one point at least there is probably no difference of opinion among intelligent citizens; they are of one mind in thinking, that, in view of the apparent fitness of Mr. MOTLEY for the place and of the certain difficulty of finding a successor in all respects suitable, only the most cogent reasons could have justified a change. At a time when it is peculiarly important for us to be represented in England by a man of wide distinction, and, if possible, familiar with the ground by residence, we are not represented at all. Mr. MOTLEY is, of course, merely *staying* there, waiting for his successor. The prospect of the succession must be admitted to be far from brilliant or encouraging. Very few Americans, however well known in American politics and however confident of their own resources on home ground, feel at all qualified for the position now vacant in England. One gentleman, whom his countrymen recognized as competent for the place has already declined it for sufficient reasons. Another to whom the appointment has been offered, holds its acceptance under consideration. No contempt for him either as a citizen or a statesman is felt by the great multitude who hope that he will finally make up his mind to decline the honor. In fact, it is undeniable the present condition of the whole concern is not only unsatisfactory, but exceedingly discreditable to those who have it in charge. But it is, however, only one of several matters of which the management has shown the necessity of extensive and thorough knowledge of civil affairs and of the world to the successful government of this great nation.

SMALL CRIMES.

The fatal stabbing of a coal miner near Youngstown, Ohio, by a wealthy farmer, who caught him in the act of robbing his orchard, is suggestive of a few remarks. Society is greatly at fault in not teaching that it is as disgraceful, and as dishonest, to enter a man's orchard or vineyard, and take his fruit, as it is to enter his barn and rob his hen-roost. There is not a particle of difference, either morally or legally, in the two offenses, and yet many persons who would denounce the latter act as the meanest kind of theft, would laugh at the former as a sort of joke, or at the worst an excusable peccadillo. This is particularly the case if the party wronged happens to be a man of wealth. Why offenses, so identical in their nature, should be so differently viewed, is a matter worth considering. There are boys, and men too, who would scorn to take a dollar from a man's pocket or till, and yet would carry off twice the amount in peaches, pears or grapes, from his orchard, and not regard the act as a larceny. While society recognizes a wide distinction between stealing fruit and any other species of property, the law seems to discriminate in the same direction. A man's property, growing in his garden, should have the same legal protection as his pocket book or his money drawer. Offenses against the one should be regarded by society as infamous, and punished by the courts as severely as offenses against the other. From this laxity, it is safe to assume, proceeds no small portion of the graver offenses. Parents should teach their children that it is as disreputable to take an apple from a tree, without the consent of the owner, as it would be to sneak into his cellar and take it from his bin. The loose morality among boys, in regard to the appropriation of ungathered fruit, follows them into manhood. The miner stabbed at Youngstown no doubt regarded it as a very small matter to take a few apples from a rich man's orchard. He had not been educated to view the act as a mean theft, and there are too many people in every community who entertain the same feeling. Hence it is that fruit-growers feel themselves inadequately protected, and many of them are compelled to guard their property, as no other property is guarded, with dogs and guns, day and night. There are laws, it is true, against trespassing upon orchards and gardens, but they are seldom enforced, owing to the difficulty of detecting offenders, the aid and comfort extended to them, and the universal lack of sympathy for the man who attempts to prosecute. It is not strange, under such circumstances, that we should occasionally have to chronicle deeds of blood like that reported yesterday. The wonder is that they are not more frequent. Nevertheless there can be no justification for the act of Mr. MONTGOMERY, in slaying the man who had trespassed upon his property. However lax public sentiment may be in this respect, and however inadequate the laws, no man is excusable for taking the law into his own hands. There is need, however, for placing the felonious taking of fruit under the head of larceny, and punishing the offender as a thief.

SIEZING THE ST. CLAIR FLATS CANAL.

The Canadian papers and people have suffered themselves to become unnecessarily elated over the report of the siezure by the British authorities of the United States ship canal through the St. Clair Flats. To begin with, there was no siezure. A Canadian gunboat, the Prince Alfred, about the size of an ordinary lake tug, steamed through the canal from Lake Huron, as she had done many times before. Some high Dominion officers were on board, but their duty was with some local affairs farther up, on the Canadian shore. The British flag did fly over the canal upon the Prince Alfred, but that has always been the case whenever that miniature war vessel has made its journeys through the Flats.

The Prince Alfred, it may be stated, was made a gunboat as a Canadian measure of defense, after the Fenian scare of 1865, and has been in service since, traveling up and down through the lakes and through American waters, without ever before scaring anybody.

The supposition of Mr. THORNTON, the British ambassador at Washington, who professes to know nothing, that the late exploit, if there was one, was to test the boundary question is an unnecessary one. All our treaties with Great Britain having carefully defined the boundaries between our country and Canada, surveying expeditions of skilled engineer officers of the American and English armies have scientifically and elaborately surveyed these boundary lines, and have preserved their work in reports and maps. Both nations have accepted these results without questioning their accuracy, until an obscure Canadian saw fit to suggest that the 10,000 feet of boundary line through the St. Clair Flats was just incorrect enough to throw into Canadian possession the canal, upon which the United States Government has expended over $850,000. The suggestion was made in August, when HIRAM LITTLE undertook to supply Mr. BROWN, contractor for the canal, with Canadian timber, and landed it at the work without paying duty. The American customs officers seized Mr. LITTLE and his timber, and he made the defense that the canal bank was British soil, and that the United States had no right to collect any duty. Reference was then made to the maps. Minister THORNTON says there are only two copies of these—one in the State Department at Washington, and one with the British authorities in London. The map here settled the claim in favor of this country.

Minister THORNTON, however, has referred the question to his home government. They will examine the map in England, and as it has always been supposed to be the same as that on file at Washington, the result is evident. But, if the British map puts the canal within British territory the American Government will be paid for the work accomplished, and peaceable possession will be taken, unless our Government objects and demands a re-survey of the boundary. This will be expensive, for if there can be dispute about two miles of the line between the two countries, it throws an uncertainty upon the entire result of the boundary surveys, and will necessitate going over all their work.

Still, Minister THORNTON's idea of settling the matter peaceably is more satisfactory than the Canadian plan of having the Dominion taking force-ble possession of this important canal after the United States have done the work upon it and paid for it. We call this a Canadian plan, for many of the Dominion papers rejoiced at the report of the seizure and mourned when the denial was published. They would find it no holiday task for their young Dominion, with its internal dissension in favor of this country, to seize upon our national property. American gunboats and soldiers would soon become too numerous on the border for the success of their plan.

IN FRANCE.

A great, homogeneous nation, a people occupying a single country, never before exhibited so pitiable a spectacle to the world as France exhibits to-day. The case is another added to the long catalogue of examples which show

> How nations sink, by darling schemes oppressed,
> When vengeance listens to the fool request.

But, while a superficial explanation of the immediate situation may be found in the ignorant and reckless folly of the unprincipled men who insisted on war as giving opportunities of glory, and of the equally wicked men who hoped by it to establish a dynasty, to get at the real grounds of the terrible national catastrophe requires us to go deeper and farther back. "The history of the world is the judgment of the world," said SCHILLER, and the saying applies, of course, to the parts as well as to the whole. In a strictly natural way though under divine administration, it may not be doubted that, in the fearful situation of France at the present day, are seen the proper culmination and legitimate outcome of the national crimes of the past and of the national character moulded by its events. So much we may confidently believe, though we may not feel authorized to undertake the interpretation of specific details. Once before France was reduced into a position when the penalties incurred might and would have been exacted of her people but for interposition from without. Dynastic interests and the narrow sympathies of kings prompted to the deliverance of the generation then on the stage, not for their sakes, but for the sake of their Bourbon ruler. A wise use was not made of the respite which, perhaps, might have become an entire remission, and children and grandchildren are called to bear punishment for the neglect. In the Government, so-called, to which the destinies of France are now committed, the world sees only feebleness and indecision. Without a settled plan of operations, and destitute of self-confidence, it does not command the respect of any human being at home or abroad. Some time ago, in those parts of the coun try not occupied by the invaders, allegiance was withdrawn from the Provisional Committee, and the prospect now is that, in a short time, mere anarchy will prevail wherever the Prussians shall be unable to establish order for the security of life and property. Among the peasantry, who are known to have been devoted to the Emperor, his downfall is regretted or disbelieved, while, partly as the result of imperial rule, though more as the result of priestly influence over them, they are dominated by a fierce and ignorant fanaticism which makes them utterly impracticable and more dangerous to their countrymen than to the invaders. The citizens or well to do middle class, so long supporters of a government whose all sufficient claim upon their obedience, was that it maintained order and secured them in the enjoyment of their property, seem to feel slightly or not at all the *degradation* of the Prussian presence on their soil, and are rendered undecided in action between fear of foreign exactions and fear of the establishment of socialism by the Red Republicans. Organization of these heterogeneous and conflicting elements would perhaps be impossible under any circumstances, and the consequence is that the Germans are rapidly occupying the whole territory of France. Its entire subjugation is absolutely certain and a mere matter of time. No duty was ever more plain than that of the Provisional rulers to own defeat and to make the best of the situation. They are, however, resolved to do nothing of the kind. Aware of the fearful addition to the sufferings of their people imposed by every hour the war is prolonged, they yet encourage continued resistance in the foolish delusion that while Paris remains theirs and peace is not made, the world will believe that France is not conquered, and that French vanity and arrogance have not received an incurable wound. Respect for truth seems to have been unknown among them from the beginning, and they still childishly try to impose upon the world the idlest fictions for-

MR. MOTLEY'S REMOVAL.

An Explanation of the Reasons.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Traveller* writes an explanation of the causes for the removal of Minister Motley, which comes with an air of having been authorized by the administration. The first cause of difference between the President and Mr. Motley is said to be the ambassador's violation of instructions of which the public has heard. It is said that Mr. Motley was directed to inform Lord Clarendon that the President did not object so much to the time the proclamation of neutrality had been issued as to the course of the British Government subsequently thereto.

But upon being presented to Lord Clarendon Mr. Motley expressed the views of his own letter of suggestions and directly contrary to the directions from Secretary Fish. The correspondent continues: "To make matters all the worse, Mr. Motley's dispatches about the presentation, learned that before the dispatch had been forwarded Mr. Motley had submitted it to Lord Clarendon, thus making it of the most formal character and not a confidential communication to his own government. In communicating this dispatch Mr. Motley made no reference to its having been revised by Lord Clarendon, and both the President and Secretary of State were misled as to its importance. The President, upon having the text of Mr. Motley's despatch read to him, was very indignant that his instructions had been disobeyed. 'If Motley,' he said, with much earnestness, 'cannot obey instructions, we must find a Minister who can.'

"Mr. Motley was immediately censured for his unexplained course, and instructed to at once correct the position in which he had placed this Government, and to inform Lord Clarendon as to the true policy of the Administration as set forth in his instructions. At the same time he was also directed to inform Lord Clarendon that the President desired that in future all negotiations having in view the settlement of the Alabama claims be conducted in Washington. Thus early after Mr. Motley had reached London the President became dissatisfied and entertained the idea of removing him."

Mr. Motley had been appointed upon Senator Sumner's recommendation, and because the Senator had said he would support the Administration. When the President wished to secure a vote in the Senate in favor of the annexation of San Domingo, he consulted with Mr. Sumner, as Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee. Two other gentlemen accompanied General Grant, and with him construed, as an indorsement of annexation, Mr. Sumner's remarks at the end of the interview: "I shall support your administration." The President found Mr. Sumner was acting in bad faith toward him, when he led in the attack against annexation, without notice of any change of views, to me: "As Mr. Sumner had openly opposed the policy of the late treaty, I could not consider that he ought to retain in one of the most important offices within his gift, a person who was appointed to please Mr. Sumner. While the latter itself to the views of the President in removing Mr. Motley, still, coupled with other causes, it furnished, in the opinion of the President, an additional reason for making a change."

The President, says the writer, had conceived a liking for Hamilton Fish, Jr., son of the Secretary, and desired to have him become Assistant Secretary of Legation, without consulting anything to his father. This was a Presidential appointment, but Gen. Grant wrote to Mr. Motley suggesting that he nominate Fish; who was a Harvard graduate, fully capable for the position. The President's letter was disregarded, and Mr. Motley selected a Massachusetts man, whereupon the President disregarded that selection, and appointed an entirely different person.

English public men, it is said, have written many letters to the State Department, complaining of Mr. Motley's interference in purely local politics, advocating some men and measures, and showing contempt for certain English statesmen and institutions. Finally, the President determined to make a change in the English mission. On the first of July, Mr. Motley was requested by letter to resign. He did not reply for late as the 15th of July, and as that was thought to be ample time for him to speak, a dispatch was sent calling his attention to the note of Secretary Fish. On the same day Mr. Fredrick Seymour's nomination was sent to the Senate. Mr. Motley, when he did write, refused to resign.

PERSONAL.

James Russell Lowell is engaged on a book which Fields, Osgood & Co. are going to publish when they can get it. The fact is, James Russell is as little in love with work as the rest of us, and not being urged thereto by the necessity of its reward, makes his books at his leisure. One which he has long contemplated twelve years ago from him, called "Moorland," they have been a-going to get.

A New York letter says: "Gerome, Meissonier, Rosa Bonheur, and other French artists, are intending to come to New York to live until the War is over, and, perhaps, to settle permanently, if they like the looks of things."

The Mobile *Register* of October 12 says: "A private letter received in this city from the Hon. A. H. Stephens, represents him in very indifferent health. He is very feeble and unable to leave his room."

Max Pol denies the statement of M. Pietri that the Emperor has no money in the funds. He owns in his investments aggregating over 15,000,000 francs, in which the Empress is interested, and says that Napoleon's treasurer will not deny the truth of his statement.

The wife of Senator Ruby, of Texas, is a light quadroon, formerly of Troy, New York. Her father was a fugitive slave, who lived for a long time in Canada.

The Bishop of Calcutta recently visited Burmah, and the Indian papers describe the difficulty which prevented a proposed interview between the Bishop and the King of Burmah. The latter insisted on the Bishop squatting cross legged before him, a small carpet being the only concession he would make. Dr. Milman refused to be allowed to stand, but the King was firm: he would not allow any man either to stand below him or to occupy a seat not lower than his, his majesty invariably reclining on a very low couch, or on cushions. The Bishop was likewise firm: he declared himself under the indignity of sitting legged on a bit of carpet; and as the chief difficulty seemed to be about a seat on a level with the King's he urged that as the Bishop might be shown to one of corresponding rank. The result was that the Bishop left the King without having met the King, although both were evidently desirous that an interview should take place.

Miss Ellen A. St. Clair, of Malden, Massachusetts, a young lady of sweet sixteen, has just arrived at San Francisco, after a journey in her own coach of nearly three thousand miles in the Rocky Mountain and the Indian country. Miss St. Clair left her home in April, and proceeded by rail to Salt Lake City. Her party consisted of herself and a driver. After reaching Yellowstone river, they drove themselves, and the young lady has the credit of achieving what no other lady ever has done, and that is the driving of four hand in an Indian country and across the Rocky Mountains. For over two weeks she was constantly among the Indians and never met a white man or any habitation except the Indian lodges.

The French ex-Ministers are living in Jersey. M. Barroche has a comfortable home; M. Duvoyn de L'Huys is also living nicely, they having all of five immense chests of great value, which he brought along. But M. Rouher claims to be poor. Rouher, Persigny, and others, who, they say, is thought to be intriguing in Napoleon's behalf. Marshal Lebœuf, it is affirmed, also spent two days on the island, after an escape from France in an open boat, but he disappeared to an unknown quarter.

Hon. Benjamin Vaugh Abbott, one of the Commissioners on the Revision of the Statutes, has been investigating the alleged repeal of various Burrows and Derrickmeyer's the patent law, and exonerates Congressman Barkley, saying the law is all right, and does not make the repeal in question.

The New York *Standard* is of the opinion that, "all things considered, the President could make no better appointment to England than Mr. Wendell Phillips." We think so, says the *Standard*, "Mr. Phillips would answer more conditions of fitness than any man that could be named. He stands high in the estimation of a advanced section of the Republican party. He can confer at will, like ex-Minister Lowell, in the city—that of the First church, being the first, and that of the Third church, Mr. Chas. J. Wade, is the organist of St. Andrews.

The choir is composed of a quartette as follows: Mr. Shoregrass, bass; Mrs. Reilly, alto; Mrs. Wade, soprano, and Mr. Wade, the organist, tenor, and we have no doubt with their new and excellent organ they will be enabled to perform some very fine music.

THE VESTIBULES.

The vestibules are at either side of the audience room, and are reached by stairways leading from two entrances on Ninth street. The railings are of panel work, of dark ash and black wood, and the plastered surface is handsomely frescoed.

EXTERIOR OF THE CHURCH.

The front of the church, together with the massive tower rising to the height of one hundred and seventy-six feet, is constructed entirely of the sandstone, the remainder of the walls being of brick. The striking feature in the appearance of the exterior is the large window in the central gable, subdivided by stone mullions into four, the head being filled with ornamental tracery and foliage. At the north end of the front there is an entrance and projecting porch, leading into a vestibule with white and black marble floors, and also to the stairway leading to the upper vestibule and audience room. There is also an entrance from the lower vestibule to the basement rooms. The other entrances in the lower above described and is arranged precisely similar to the northern entrances. The entrances are ornamented with handsomely carved caps, columns and corbels.

The church will be heated by registers, four of which are located in the audience room. The building is covered by a slate roof and cost upwards of $80,000.

Messrs. Fraser & Bro. were the principal contractors; Forrester & Megraw did the brick work; Frazier, the plastering, Stolen, the slate painting, and J. P. Pearson & Co. manufactured the pews. Holtzman & Weiderhold did the upholstering and the carpets were furnished by Mr. McClintock, of Fifth street, which is a sufficient guarantee that they are the best of the kind to be had in the market. The church is complete in all its details and to the highest credit on all who did any work upon it.

Adjoining it is church, northwardly, are two vacant lots which is the congregation own, and which, as we understand, they intend to beautify and convert into a handsome grass plat. That on which the church stands is 94 by 100 feet.

THE OPENING ON SUNDAY.

As already stated, the church will be opened for service on Sunday morning, the Rector, Wm. Preston D.D., officiating, and there is no doubt, that a very large congregation will be present to participate in the exercises and hear the music from the new "organ" as manipulated by Mr. Wade.

THE LATE JUDGE GRIER.

A High Tribute of Respect of the United States Supreme Court at St. Louis.

[From the St. Louis Republican.]

HON. J. R. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (who is now engaged in the practice of law in Calcasco, in the argument of an important case before the United States District Court in this city last winter, made the following eloquent allusion to the late Justice Grier, in his speech to the court and jury, and now that Justice Grier has passed away, we think it a just and proper tribute to his memory to publish it.

GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY.—The highest encomium ever pronounced upon a judge retiring from the bench, I heard, not long since, in Washington. When Jno. Sloo Grier, the Supreme Court, in consequence of increasing infirmities, all the Judges, with the Chief Justice at their head, called to pay their respects to him at his rooms. It was my good fortune to be present.

I shall never forget that scene, as they stood around that grand old man, whose faculties would not allow him to stand, sitting in his arm-chair, his eye undimmed by age, his mane-like head covered with hair white as snow.

For a moment they stood around him in silence and in tears. Then the Chief Justice, in an address, beautiful in expression, full of pathos, yet true in every word, in a few brief reminiscences with emotion, read to him a farewell testimonial, signed by all the judges. After speaking of his great learning, his long experience, and his high judicial character, the Chief Justice crowned the encomium in saying, "You have, sir, a positive enthusiasm in science as the French Empress. This power that the Catholic clergy have had over her has been the road to them by which to reach the Emperor, and to gain the points to their advantages. This has made her a constant thorn in the side of her husband, who made it no better than she that giving prominence in the country to that which the skeptical French look upon as the fanaticism of the priests. The postures of the dark ages was not a very effective way of making them respect his "dynasty."

MR. TILTON TO MR. FULTON.

A Reply Not Likely to be Misunderstood.

OFFICE OF THE BROOKLYN UNION, }
Monday Morning, October 17, 1870. }

Rev. Justin D. Fulton:

SIR: I have just read with wonder the reports in the New York papers of your remarks to your Boston congregation yesterday on the issues pending between you and me. Those reports, assuming them to be correct, require me to say, in point blank English, that I stand ready to prove:

First, That you *did* go into a lager beer saloon and drink lager beer after preaching; and,

Second, That your narrative of the interview on Saturday last with my informant and myself is as false as your denial of that original charge.

Having threatened me with libel, you now announce the withdrawal of the suit. This is because you dare not go forward with it. I challenge you to meet me in a court of justice.

Signed THEODORE TILTON.

SOUTHERN plantations are again making their "Fall resolutions" to raise their corn, and bacon and other provisions, and no longer devote all their land to cotton. It is to be hoped they may remember to act upon these resolutions when spring planting comes, that in a year Memphis may not be troubled as at present with the unconfortable quotation of cotton abundant at 13½ cents, and ribbed sides (bacon) scarce at 20 cents. The present high price for cotton have curiously affected the blacks who think the crop at a ruinous price will not pay what is due them, nor what they have already expended. Coffee, therefore, packs his handkerchief and travels. Where he encounters a farmer able to pay he goes to work as a day laborer. The consolation that Sambo is a very proper thermometer, defining accurately the quantity, and thus the value, of the cotton crop, will be not worth gathering. Sambo soon adds to its value by lessening the quantity gathered. He will not pay what is due them

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.,

Cor. Fourth ave. and Smithfield St.,

BANKERS,

DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

AND

GOLD.

Collections Made on all Accessible Points

IRA B. McVAY & CO.,

FOURTH AVE. AND SMITHFIELD STREET.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, October 19, 1870.

The discounting ability of the banks has not increased as rapidly as was expected after their last statements, so much was looked for by many parties urgent for loans that their expectations were too large and they are disappointed. The volume of business in the line of discounts is about up to the general average of the banks, and there is no room for comfort. Outside paper meets with takers at the usual rates, and of late some of the brokers have had a good supply of paper to negotiate.

The movement in local stocks is not brisk. A few transactions in bank shares are reported at prices hardly up to the old usual quotations for the stocks. Merchants National sold at 68¾, Allegheny National 68, Third National 188¾, Second National 104, and a few shares of the National Trust Company brought 63¾. There is little inquiry for any of the miscellaneous class, and such bids as lately made fail to influence holders to sell.

—There has been a limited business noted in the market for United States bonds, though prices have been strong, and in some instances higher, especially on the '62s, '68s, and 10-40s which were the most active bonds on the list. The firmness of the foreign financial markets imparted strength to prices, aided by the anticipated Treasury purchase of two millions on Thursday.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Clos'g.
U. S. Bonds '81	113¾	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds '62	112¾	113	113
U. S. Bonds '64	111¾	111¾	111¾
U. S. Bonds, '65	112	112	112
U. S. Bonds '65 new	110¾	110¾	110¾
U. S. Bonds '67	110¾	110¾	110¾
U. S. Bonds '68	112¾	112¾	112¾
10-40s	109¾	109¾	109¾
Gold	112¾	112¾	112¾

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	113¼
U. S. 6s, 1881	113¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	112¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	111¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	112¼
U. S. 10-40s	109¾
5-20s, January and July, 1865	112¼
5-20s, January and July, 1867	112¼
5-20s, January and July, 1868	110
Union Pacific Railway	85½
Central Pacific Railway	92
Currency Pacifics	113½

—The Wall street stock market shows a want of speculative animation, from an apparent absence of outside support. The dealings are moderate in the aggregate amount, and they are chiefly restricted to professional operators, between whom comparatively small margins for profits are considered as an inducement for business. The market, as reported by the Western Union Telegraph. The public manipulating this stock is made up of several members of the Vanderbilt party who have abundant capital, and who have confidence in their ability to sell the property of the company, principally the poles and wires, to the Government during the next session for $2,000,000, which would make the stock worth 50. There is considerable short interest in the stock, the covering of which assists the rise.

The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

October 19, 1870.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
C & H	93½	93½	92¾	94	92¾	92¾
Do Scrip	88¾	88	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾
Erie	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
Reading	100½	100½	100½	100½	100½	100½
Harlem	135	135	135	135	135	135
Mich Cent		120½	121			
Lakeshore	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼
Ill. Cent		134¾	135¼	135¼		
Cleve. & P	106½	106½	106½	106½	106½	106½
C. & N. W	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾
Do pref'd	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾
Rock I.	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾
St. Paul	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾
Do pref'd	81½	81¼	81¼	81¼	81½	81½
Wabash			39			
Do pref'd			73			
Fort Wayne	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
Ohio & M	33¾	33¾	34¼	33¾	33¾	33¾
Chi. & Alt		115		115		
Do pref'd		134	134	134		
S. H. and R	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾
N. J. Cent	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
Canton		42	41	41		41½
W. U. Tel		63	63	63		
Quicksilver						
Pacific Mail	43	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾
Adams Ex		67¾		67¾		
Wells-F		43	43¾	43¾		
American		43		43¾		
U. S.						
Gold	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾

A comparison between yesterday's and to-day's quotations shows the following changes:

	Tues.	Wed.	Adv.	Dec.
Central Hudson	93¾	92¾		¼
N. Y. Central scrip	88	87¾		¼
Erie	23½	23¾	¼	
Reading	100¾	100½		¼
Harlem	135	135		
Illinois Central	135	134¾		¼
Lake Shore	94¾	94¼		½
Cleve. and Pitts	106½	106½		
Northwestern	82	81¾		¼
Do. preferred	89½	89½		
Rock Island	111¾	111¾	¼	
St. Paul	44¼	43¾		½
Do. preferred	82	81½		½
Wabash	39¾	39¾		
Do. preferred	73	73		
Fort Wayne	93	93½	½	
Ohio and Miss	33¾	33¾		
Pacific Mail	44¾	44¾		
Adams Express	67½	67¾	¼	
Gold	112¾	112¾		

—At the Philadelphia Stock Exchange to-day the closing bids for the most active stocks were as follows:

Pennsylvania Central	69½
Philadelphia and Erie	22
Lehigh Navigation	57½
Catawissa preferred	34½
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	41

—JAMES W. KENNEDY, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, and buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on collateral or well indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } WEDNESDAY, October 19, 1870. }

REMARKS—The market may be termed active with a fair degree of activity perceptible in most departments. The fall trade has been fairly inaugurated. The leading houses have about as many orders as they can fill, the principal streets in most places being almost impassible. This is encouraging so far as relates to the fall trade. The principal operators are evidently well pleased with the condition of affairs. Groceries—market both active and firm, with liberal transactions; prices have undergone no quotable change; country merchants have made the important discovery that this is the market to obtain goods at fully as favorable terms as any in the East, and if you wish to find out the houses that sell reasonable just consult the columns of the DAILY COMMERCIAL and you will find out where the live houses are located. Step in, buy them, and you will thank us for furnishing the information.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce for the past two weeks. They will be found useful for reference:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	7,200	6,152	13,432
Apples, bbls	1,905	77	1,982
Cheese, bxs	444	797	1,241
Corn, sacks	3,117	2,794	5,911
Wheat, sacks	4,335	3,842	8,177
Barley, sacks	3,204	3,116	6,320
Rye, sacks	1,750	3,058	4,808
Oats, sacks	4,026	697	1,723
Butter, pkgs	910	844	1,754
Bacon, tierces	67	115	182

The following are the wholesale prices, unless otherwise specified:

ASHES—We have nothing new to note as late as to prices or demand. The leading houses are well supplied, and the market is in a healthy condition. Soda Ash, refined, 5½c, per lb; crude, 3½@3½c; common, 3c per lb; Potash, 7 @7½c; Pearls, 9@9½c per lb.

APPLES—The market was dull, and quotably lower. The supply of prime stock was a large one. The receipts since our last were 1,121 bbls. We are reporting sales in a fair way at $2@2 50 for fair to good qualities; choice $3 00 @3 25.

APPLE BUTTER—The receipts are increasing. Prices, however, have undergone no change. We note regular transactions at 70@80c per gallon.

BEANS—The market at present is in a very unsettled state; correct figures difficult to obtain. Favored nominal at $2 15 ₱ bushel.

CANDLES—Sales of sperm at 35c; star 29c; stearine 18@19c ₱ lb.

PEARL BARLEY—Sales of No. 1 at 5½c ₱ lb; No. 3 5½c; No. 1 6¼c; oatmeal 5, and 5¾ ₱ barrel 200 lbs; half barrels of 100 lbs at $5 50.

BUTTER—The receipts have previously noticed continues. All good parcels that are offered find ready purchasers at current rates. The receipts since our last were 844 packages, sales of choice reported at 30@32@33c, as per quality and condition; common and mixed lots are dull and hard to dispose of.

BROOM CORN—The market, owing to the demand, which causes a dull market. We are reported sales at 6@7c ₱ lb, as to rates.

FEED—Nothing in the way of change worthy of noting; prices are firm and unchanged; and business generally fair. Bran 90c@$1 00 ₱ cwt; seconds $1 05; middlings $1 00 ₱ cwt; shorts $1 ₱ cwt; feed $1 10 ₱ cwt; chopped corn and oats $1 80 ₱ cwt; bolted corn meal 65c ₱ bush; coarse meal $1 ₱ cwt.

COAL—Market well supplied. We note sales of anthracite at $9 00@9 50 ₱ ton by the car load.

CEMENT—Market well supplied; sales of Phœnix Hydraulic at $2 50@2 75 ₱ bbl; Louisville $3 00@3 50 ₱ bbl.

HOPS—We are reported small sales at 21@22c ₱ lb for new crop.

LARD—Steady; sales in tierces at 16@17c in kegs at 18c; in buckets at 18¼c; country lard sold at lower prices.

FISH—There was a moderate trade demand. The high prices of salt meat has increased the number of buyers. The current rates are: No. 1 mackerel No. 1 shore, $28 50 ₱ bbl; No. 2 do, $26 26@27 00; No. 2 shore mediums, $16; large $18 50; in half bbls 50 cents additional; in kits—No. 1 $3 10; No. 2 $2 25; No. 3 $1 75. Lake herring $4 10; White fish $8 50. Halibut herring $7 75. Codfish—Shore $5 00 ₱ half bbl.

POTATOES—Are in moderate demand. We note sales at 90c@$1 00 ₱ bush.

ONIONS—There is a little inquiry, with sales in small lots at 60c ₱ bush.

CIDER—The demand is improving under limited receipts; prices sweet sells readily at $7@8 50 ₱ bbl.

EGGS—The demand was less active; we note sales of fresh ones at 26@27c ₱ doz.

TALLOW—There is more inquiry, and we are reported sales of city rendered at 8½@8¾c ₱ lb; country sold at lower figures.

LARD OIL—Is a shade firmer; prices No. 1 is held at $1 18@1 20 ₱ gallon; No 2 at 85@90c ₱ gallon.

CRANBERRIES—The market contains an ample supply; we note sales of Sackett's bell berries at $10@10 50; Eastern cultivated at $12@14 ₱ bbl.

FLOUR—The market since our last was a firm one, although prices have undergone no quotable change. Trade was fair and sales were made on uniform prices. The receipts since our last were 1,922 barrels. The mills are well stocked with wheat and are running to their full capacity. The current rates are as follows: Western flours: Superfine brands, White wheat, fancy brands, $7 10 in barrels, $6 85 in bags; red winter, fancy brands, $6 75 in bbls, $6 50 in sks; sales of Dayton, Ohio brands, $7 00 in bbls, $6 75 in sks; old Minnesota, for bakers' use, $6 75 in bbls, $6 25 in sks. The mill prices being unchanged, we omit them.

SAPOLIO—Sales Enoch Morgan's Sons—six dozen case at $6 50.

LIME—The market was steady but not active; sales of Cleveland white at $2 25; eastern $1 75 ₱ bbl.

FEATHERS—As the winter approaches the demand for feathers increases. We are reported sales from first hands at 80@85c; store rates the usual advance.

HAY—We can report a fair demand for wagon lots. Prices are unchanged. The contract rates were $12, $16@18 ₱ ton, Baled unchanged.

BARLEY—There is a fair trade demand, and sales are regularly made at 105@—₱ bu.

BEANS—The market was steady with a fair jobbing demand with sales of new small white at $2 @2 25.

BRAN—In moderate demand. We can report sales in a regular way at 80@85c.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales Pennsylvania SOAP GUM. Other brands sold at $6 50@7 00 ₱ case.

POTATOES—With a good supply on hand of the various kinds, we are reported sales at the following: Brighteyes, 70@75c; prime Peerless, 80@85c; Rose, Burbanks, Sweets, Jersey, $4 50@5 00; Baltimore, $3@3 25 ₱ barrel.

GRAIN—The market the past week or last presented nothing very new or interesting. The demand was moderate, and sales were of a similar description. The receipts by rail for the week were: Oats 1,160 sacks; Rye 161 sacks; Barley 685 sacks; Wheat, two sacks; corn 581 sacks. Sales were reported at the following figures: Wheat—red winter $1 15 I 18@1 20 ₱ bush; white $1 20@1 23@1 25. Oats are steady but unchanged; sales from first hands at 44@45c; on track 46@ 47c; store rates 50@52c. Rye was dull; little traded; the extreme rates were 80@85c; distillers buy at 80c. Barley—The market is quiet. Corn remains as last quoted; sales of old shelled was reported at 58c; sales two cars new at 63@65c. Barley—The market for the past days has exhibited but slight signs of life; prices are very unsettled; in the absence of buyers we quote nominally at $1 00@1 10 ₱ bushel.

WHISKY—Prices firm and unchanged, with a fair demand. Highwines 94c ₱ gallon, rectified 95c; proof do $1 00; rye whisky $1 75@2 00@2 05, as per age and quality.

SODA—In kegs 6c; boxes, assorted papers, 8c; sal soda, 3½c.

BAKING POWDER—Banner, ½-lb cans, $1 75 ₱ dozen; 5-lb cans $3 25; 10 cans, $6 00 per dozen.

HONEY—Prices have advanced; sales of strained at 28@29c ₱ lb.

SOAP—Prices are steady; Babbitt's 11c; Oakley's, 10½c; chemical olive, 8c; rosin, No. 1, 6c; tomato to make in prices. The demand was fair and sales were regular, with a good business doing.

GROCERIES—We are reported a steady market, with a good trade demand. Country merchants are purchasing freely. Sales were made at the following:

COFFEE—Sales Java at 27@27½c; Rio, fair to choice, 19@21c; 22½c ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Unsettled, powdered and granulated 10½c; A coffee 10¼c; B coffee 10¼c; extra C 10¼c; C yellow 12@13c; Porto Rico, llc for fair to prime; 12c for choice.

RAW SUGARS—Orleans 11@12c; Cuba 10½c; Havana, in boxes, 11¼@12½c; Molasses sugars 9½@11½c, being an advance of ½c ₱ lb.

SYRUPS—Bavenyer & Elder's, 90c; white honey drips, 80c; Lovering's 65c; silver drips, 70c; Golden 60c; amber and lower grades 40, 50 @55c ₱ gal.

MOLASSES—Sales New Orleans at 85@90c; Porto Rico 70@75c per gallon.

RICE—Sales of Rangoon at 8c; Carolina 9@ 9½c; Patna 8½@9c ₱ lb.

OIL MEAL—$38 50 ₱ ton at the mills; $40 11 from store.

ONIONS—The supply is light and price have advanced; sales at $1 25@1 50 ₱ bbl.

FRUITS—In fair demand; sales Prunes at 10@12c; currants 18@20c; layer raisins $1 50 ₱ box; Valencia raisins 10@13c ₱ pound.

BACON AND SHOULDERS—The firmness we have previously noticed continues. The stock in the market is not a large one and will soon need replenishing. The next question is where it can be obtained. The leading operators report a fair amount of transactions as the following: Shoulders 14½@15c; ribbed sides 17½, 18@18½c; short ribbed sides 18½c; clear sides 19c; sugar cured canvassed, clear, 23½ 25½c; shoulders, sugar-cured canvassed, 16c; breakfast bacon, canvassed, clear, 23@24c; pork $27 50 ₱ bbl; dried beef, canvassed, 22½c; sales of beef tongues at $8 ₱ dozen. Hogs continue $1 00 ₱ 3 cwt.

CHESTNUTS—In fair supply; we are reported sales at $7 00@8 00 ₱ bush.

CHICKENS—There is a fair supply in market, and good stock of young ones sell freely at 50@60c ₱ pair. Sales turkeys at $1 00@1 50 a piece.

EGGS—Market quiet and unchanged; sales are regularly made at 24@25c per pound.

DRIED FRUITS—Market dull, and prices uncertain; new peaches (halves) are sold in a at 16@17c.

CHEESE—The market was not a very active one. The stock on hand is on the increase. Current sales were reported at 15½@16c; factory 14@14½c; Goshen 14½@15c for Ohio and 16c for New York do. Receipts since our last light.

EAST LIBERTY CATTLE MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } MONDAY, October 17, 1870. }

REMARKS—The weather was wet, chilly and disagreeable, an unwanted contrast with the past pleasant bright sunshine; but the time has come, and we must prepare to meet winter's chilling blasts.

The run of cattle was unexpectedly heavy, and sales were light. Much of the stock remained unsold.

Hogs were also in great abundance and the sales were light, the pens being well filled at the close of the market.

The same may be said of sheep. The stock was heavy and sales light.

The cause assigned for this singular state of things is that the stock, delayed by the late resolute in line, East has all been thrown upon the market at once. Hence there is an over supply of all kinds of stock. There were few buyers on eastern account in the market.

The following were the closing rates of the market which the reader can compare with the figures we give:

Cattle—Extra 1,200 to 1,500 steers, $7 21@7 50; good prime, 1,100 to 1,200 do, $6@7 00; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100, $5 75@6 25; Bulls, Stags and Cows, $3 to 5 50; $3 25@4 50; Stock Steers, $3 to 4 00; $4 50@5 00.

Hogs—Extra Philadelphia, $8 12@8 25; good to prime Philadelphia, 7 25 to 7 50, $8 00; good to prime New York, 180 to 220, $7 75@8 00; go rough to medium, 150 to 200, or light fat hogs, $6 to 7 00 cff'd.

Sheep—Good to prime, 85 to 90 lbs, 6@6½c; do 80 to 85 lbs, 5½@6c; fair to good, 5@5½c; mean to common 70 to 75 lbs, 3@3½; 1,000 rot and scalawags, not quotable.

SALES.

The following sales were made by the leading stock dealers for the last three days, with number sold and prices received:

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.	Price.
C Frieman	23	23,360	$4 90
E Yohn	65	58,710	5 00
Sellner	40	40,960	5 37
Waddle & Moore	60	60,960	5 37
E Yohn	65	64,040	5 65
Smith	5	5,020	5 75
Eichenlaub	5	4,720	5 75

MEIGIS & TAYLOR SOLD TO

James McCauley	4	3,340	5 25
Irving Park, Beaver	13	12,400	5 00
Jeremiah Roth	3	3,120	5 00
C Reitzel Beef	3	3,200	5 00
C Eichenlaub	32	37,660	6 35

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & GLASS SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.	Price.
J. Wallack	20	16,800	1 over $5 00
Sellner	16	16,240	6 37
Rehkopf	1 bull	870	4 00
Rekenberger	9	9,350	5 60
Rekenberger	2	2,070	5 50
C Selly	7	740	4 00
Wm Meiks &	21	19,710	5 90
Amreitz	3	2,920	5 85
Hartzell	34	37,080	6 50
Greenfield	40	39,180	25c off 6 00
Meadel &	35	19,750	$10 off 7 00
O. B. Smith	10	10,990	6 37

Hogs.

The following sales of hogs were made by the parties named, with the prices received:

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & GLASS SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.	Price.
H G Imhoff	100	21,450	$8 37
Feverthal	50	21,970	8 45
Wilkinson	104	21,470	8 25
Whitebeck	102	22,580	8 50
H G Imhoff	134	28,990	8 30
A Wilson	83	18,860	8 12
Smith	41	10,740	8 12
Billette	50	12,920	8 25
Bowman & Co	138	28,660	8 00
Smith	46	12,510	8 05
Smith	61	15,780	7 90
Smith	80	20,230	7 90
Roth	100	27,050	8 10

HEDGES & TAYLOR SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.	Price.
E D Smith	111	22,310	$8 30
H G Imhoff	58	14,100	8 40
D Smith	66	15,720	8 25
Veiley & B	101	24,660	8 30
E D Smith	100	26,020	8 25
M Wilhelm	90	23,340	8 25
H G Imhoff & Co	90	22,270	8 30
H G Imhoff	5	12,810	8 30
H Bellinger	30	27,160	8 30
W Newport	101	27,280	8 25
Bull Hemsley & Co	80	20,000	8 30
Hoover	9 dead	2,890	3 00
J Hamilton	94	17,780	8 00
W Newport	52	11,450	8 00
E D Smith	84	22,010	8 30
A W Knop	47	13,910	8 00

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.	Price.
A Watson	39	8,110	$8 25
A Watson	23	2,490	3 00
A Hillery	2	290	8 00

Sheep.

Below will be found the sales of sheep as reported by leading stock dealers:

HEDGES & TAYLOR SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.	Price.
Auil & Meyers	201	46,220	$4 90
J Pearce	250	23,300	4 90
J Pearce	2 bucks	0 head.	2 50
Auil & Meyers	80	8,720	3 25
Kreisman & Co	176	17,591	5 80
P Klemmens	43	3,640	4 75
H H Davis	21	6,980	5 25

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & GLASS SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.	Price.
Pidcock & Erisman	466	39,280	$4 60
Pidcock & Erisman	252	18,800	4 50
Pidcock & Erisman	224	17,340	4 50
Pidcock & Erisman	76	5,970	4 50
Alcorn & D	20	1,670	4 75
Pidcock & Erisman	105	8,700	3 25
Pidcock & Erisman	91	7,313	4 62
J Reynolds	131	10,650	4 90
John Lloyd	78	7,733	3 70
Pidcock & Erisman	182	14,560	4 55

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.	Price.
Pidcock & Erisman	710	59,160	$4 60
J Lloyd	43	3,170	3 75
J Lloyd	100	7,967	3 75
J Lloyd	217	16,900	4 12
J Lloyd	730	57,720	4 65
J Lloyd	216	14,030	3 25
Musselman	75	24,930	3 75

WILL RETIRE—We are informed that the veteran landlord, Mike Portser, of the Central Hotel, immediately opposite the East Liberty stock yards, has determined to sell out and retire from the hotel business. Infirmities incident to a ripe age admonish him to seek a less exciting and arduous line of business. We are sure we but speak the sentiment of the travelling community, when we say we regret that circumstances compel Portser to quit keeping a hotel. May his mantle fall upon a worthy successor.

Louisville Pig Iron Market.

October, 17.—In fair demand, and prices rule steady at previous quotations. Receipts for the week foot up 341 tons, and the sales to 600 tons. We quote:

Hanging Rock, No. 1 foundry, charcoal, per ton ..... $37 00@39 00
Hanging Rock, No. 2, charcoal ..... 34 00@35 00
Hanging Rock, mill ..... 31 00@35 00
Western stone-coal, No. 1 ..... 34 00@35 00
Western stone-coal, No. 2 ..... 34 00@35 00
Western stone-coal, mill ..... 31 00@31 00
St. Louis stone-coal, No. 1 ..... 34 00@35 00
St. Louis stone-coal, No. 2 ..... 31 00@35 00
St. Louis stone-coal, mill ..... 33 00@34 00
Tennessee No. 1 foundry ..... 35 00@36 00
Tennessee No. 2 foundry ..... 31 00@34 00
Tennessee, mill ..... 31 00@34 00
Kentucky charcoal, No. 1 foundry ..... 40 00@41 00
Scotch, No. 1, car-wheel ..... —
Heela ..... 60 00@
Cold-blast, Red River ..... 57 00@60 00
Cold-blast, Tennessee ..... 48 00@50 00

—*Courier-Journal.*

Louisville Coal Market.

October 17.—Dealers have been able to advance prices to the city trade during the week, and are now selling Pittsburgh at $4 25 per load or 25 bushels. Pomeroy at $3 75 per load, and Cannel at $5 50 per load for Honey well, and $5 for Peytona. Pittsburgh coal is held at 12c in barges, cash.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } THURSDAY, October 20, 1870. }

REMARKS—The market yesterday was not an active one. The sales were few and far between. In regard to prices we have no change to record. Prices that were current at the date of our last general review would answer on this occasion for crude, although refined was a shade higher.

CRUDE.

Prices were irregular, spot oil being quoted at 95½c October S. O. 95@97½c; November 94½c S. O. all year 9c; B. O. all year 9½c.

SALES.

1,000 bbls spot 9½c
1,000 bbls October 9½c
2,000 bbls deliverable January to May, 500 each month 9½c

REFINED.

Market a little stronger; prices tending upward. Sales for 24h delivery 24½c; October, last half, 24½c; November and December, 23½c; B. O., all year, 24¼c. No sales reported.

[By Western Union Telegraph Line.]

TITUSVILLE, October 18.—The *Herald* says: There has been no decline in prices on the creek, and the feeling is weak; $1 was bid for spot and $1 10 for 40 gravity oil; sellers at $1 05 and $1 10. On upper creek $2 90 was bid; holders ask $3. We quote following sales:

1,000 bbls upper creek $1 00
2,000 bbls upper creek 1 00
500 bbls upper creek 3 00
700 bbls upper creek 2 95
1,000 bbls upper creek S. O., all year 3 00
500 bbls Petroleum Center 3 10
1,000 bbls Ronseville, 46 gravity 3 10
1,000 bbls Ronseville, 46 gravity 3 02½
1,000 bbls Ronseville, 46, S. O., all year 3 02½
1,000 bbls lower creek 3 05
500 bbls lower creek 3 05
500 bbls lower creek 3 07½

NEW YORK, October 19.—Closing 18.—Crude in bulk offered freely at 12c; 113c is a fair quotation. Refined—prices a fraction lower, with moderate call from shippers; sales 2,000 bbls for October at 24c; late last night 1,000 bbls for October at 24c; 2,000 bbls for November at 23½c, and 1,000 bbls for December at 23½c.

TITUSVILLE, October 19.—The market is quiet and dull at $2 90@3 00 on Upper Creek.

OIL CITY, October 19—REPORT. Market quiet and prices unchanged; sales on Lower Creek of fair gravity at $1 07½; Oil City delivery quiet and steady at $1 10@1 15.

SHAMBURG, October 19.—Market very weak and dull at $3 00 for roads; $2 70@2 90 at wells.

PHILADELPHIA, October 19.—Market firm; P. L. S. & W. 24c; S. W. 21½c; crude 10½c.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, October 19.—Market shows more activity and holding firm at $3 10 for light oil.

ROUSEVILLE, October 19.—Market quiet; offering at $3 00; asking $3 05.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Line.]

NEW YORK, October 19—Crude 12½c; refined 24c. Market dull.

NEW YORK, October 19—2:30 P. M.—Market quiet; crude 12½c; refined, 15,000 bbls, October, at 23½c. Philadelphia: Spot, 24½c, and October 24½c. Market firm.

PHILADELPHIA, October 19, 5:30 P. M.—Market firm; October 24½, 24¾c bid, 25c asked; November 22½ bid; December 23¼@23½. Crude 10½c.

Crude Oil Received by Rail.

	Bbls.	Tons.
Vesta Oil Works	34	Spray Oil Works
Riverside Oil Works	74	Vesta Oil Works
Hibernia Oil Works	200	Vesta Oil Works
Peerless Oil Works	231	Vesta Refinery
Empress Oil Works	222	Vesta Refinery
Liberty Oil Works	222	A R Mills
Logan, Bros & Co	441	Citizens Oil Works
Lockhart Frew & Co	624	A Sterling
Wm Mullin	153	
Total	1,961	

Crude Oil Receipts by A. V. R. R.

Lockhart & Frew to Lockhart, Frew & Co, 531 bbls; Vesta to A V R R, 4 bbls; Mills, 228 do; J Mushall to Logan Bros & Co, 441 do; Fisher Bros to Citizens Oil Works, 624 do; Fisher Bros to Hibernia Oil Works, 200 do; Fisher Bros to Peerless Oil Works, 231 do; Fisher Bros to Riverside Oil Works, 74 do; Vesta Oil Works to Vesta Refinery, 222 do; Vesta Oil Works to Vesta Refinery, 222 do; Spray Oil Works to Citizens Oil Works, 34 do; Empress Oil Works to Peerless Oil Works, 231 do; I. W. Young to Hibernia Oil Works, 200 do; I. W. Young to Citizens Oil Works, 200 do; Hibernia Oil Works to Herbert, Elbert Oil Works, 200 do; Fisher Bros to Peerless Oil Works, 231 do; I. W. Young to Vesta Refinery, 222 do; Jewett & Jewett to Peerless Oil Works, 231 do; Vesta Oil Works, 74 do; I. W. Young to Citizens Oil Works, 200 do; Vesta Oil Works to Herbert, Elbert Oil Works, 200 do; I. W. Barbour to Peerless Oil Works, 231 do; Peerless Oil Works to Empress Oil Works, 231 do; Peerless Oil Works to Empress Oil Works, 231 do; Empress Oil Works to Peerless Oil Works, 231 do; Empress Oil Works to Peerless Oil Works, 231 do; Empress Oil Works to Peerless

The Daily Commercial.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

Pennsylvania Railroad Bonds—Jas. T. Brady & Co.
Tyler's Baking Powder—T. C. Jenkins & Bro.
Monongahela Foundry—W. J. Anderson & Co.
Manager Wanted—H. K. K.
Rooms for Rent—154 Fourth avenue.
Girl Wanted—1526 Federal street, Allegheny.
Situation Wanted—Box G, Commercial office.
Agents Wanted—R. R. Russell.
Meeting of Coal Men—Thursday, October 19.
Exercise's Notice—Robert Arthurs.
Coal Miners Wanted—S. S. Meller.
Brick Flats for Sale—R. H. Palmer.
Bait for Sale—J. P. Crawford.
Lots at Auction—A. Leggate.
Note Lost—D. Dennison, Wheeling, W. Va.
Golden Wedding Rye Whisky—Jos. S. Finch & Co.
Lots at Auction—A. Leggate.
Rocks at Auction—Mellwaine's Auction Rooms.
Winter Clothing—C. Follansbee & Co.
Price's Baking Powder—T. C. Jenkins & Bro.
Farmer Wanted—Commercial office.
Opera House—Oliver Twist.
Lecture—J. W. Taverner.
Trimble's Varieties Theatre.
English Opera Combination—Academy of Music.
St. Francis Hospital Fair—City Hall.
Mercantile Library Association—Lecture Course.
Cream Ale—Per. Diamnals & Co.
Boston Crackers—Marvin's.
Cracker Meal—Marvin's.
Notice—Pittsburgh and Connellsville R. R. Co.
Executor's Sale of Real Estate.
Agents Wanted—Wm. Sumner & Co.
Hair Oils—Chas. Abel.
Spalding's Glue.
Vitalia for the Hair—Phalon's.
For the Teeth—Sozodont.
Hair Oils—Chas. Abel.
Belting and Hose for Sale—Hartley McKee & Co.
Moth and Freckle Lotion—Dr. B. C. Perry.
National Insurance Company, Allegheny.
Gem's Tamar—Wm. H. Colter & Co.
Armore's Minced Meat—Reymer & Bro.
City Bonds for sale—Masonic Deposit Savings Bank.

THE stamp act which caused the American Revolution has a parallel in the new Spanish stamp act for Cuba. Cuba is far being stamped. The price of a whole sheet of paper must be paid, but only a single line is to be written. Heretofore there had been in Cuba, five kinds of stamp paper, the highest of which, that for illumination purposes was $5 per sheet. The new decree makes ten kinds of stamped paper, ranging from ten cents per sheet for beggars to $25 per sheet, that, for single or loose stamps sold, which shall be affixed to any private document to which a man shall put his signature. The prices differ in proportion to the amount spoken of, following the rate of stamp paper; so that if one should get an insurance policy for a bank or manufacture stock for $9,351, the stamp will cost $25; and the same would be required if the policy paper is signed for indorsement or otherwise. The only paper one can sign without being obliged to put a stamp on it, is a private letter. As there are transactions of business of small amounts, loose stamps will also be sold for the receiving of sums of $25. The receiver of the money shall, in every case, pay for the stamp affixed to the paper and render it useless by his signature and flourish. All account books must bear a proportional stamp; and if the government using paper of any material, manufacturers, merchants, bankers, corporations and individuals, can furnish a better kind, it will be gratified, and shall have it stamped, through the Superintendant General of the revenue, by the only international manufactory of stamps in Spain, by paying in advance the value of the stamps and all the other expenses such a service will cause.

THE idea of a joint commission between Great Britain and the United States to settle the Alabama question, the fisheries question and other matters in dispute between the two countries, grows in favor in Government circles in Washington. The plan is considered to be feasible, and is acceptable for the *eclat* that its successful issue would confer upon President Grant's administration.

William Lincoln's Paraffine Oil Works, in East Cambridge, consisting of eight buildings, together with about five hundred barrels of oil, were destroyed by fire at eleven o'clock Tuesday night. The damage will probably amount to $30 000.

CITY MATTERS.

Meteorological Observations.

Mr. W. G. Dunseath, Jeweler, No. 56 Fifth avenue, furnishes the following meteorological observations made Wednesday, October 19:

	Thermometer.		Barometer.
7 A. M.	36°	7 A. M.	29 31-100
12 M.	42°	12 M.	29 1-100
6 P. M.	51°	6 P. M.	28 99-100

ELSEWHERE.

Baltimore—Clear; wind N. W.; ther. 47.
Detroit—Dark; wind N. W.; ther. 49.
Cincinnati—Cloudy; wind N. W.; ther. 49.
Louisville—Raining; wind S. W.; ther. 52.
Indianapolis—Raining; wind N. W.; ther. 50.
Chicago—Cloudy; wind S.; ther. 45.
St. Louis—Raining; wind N. E.; ther. 43.
Little Rock—Raining; wind N. E.; ther. 66.
Omaha—Cloudy; wind S. E.; ther. 65.
Cheyenne—Clear; wind S.; ther. 26.

CLEVELAND, October 19—There was a heavy frost here last night.

DETROIT, October 19—There was quite a sharp frost throughout the State last night—the first of the season.

List of Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of sufficient postage, and on account of misdirection. The writers can get them by applying at the Postoffice:

	Cents.
Rushteam, Henrich, Bradys Bend, Pa.	3
Dawson, Mrs. R. L., New Wilmington, Pa.	3
Lewis & Co., W. B., Zanesville, Ohio.	3
Mirse, A., Dixon, Ill.	3
Schiefell, John, Canton, O.	3

October 19th.

GONE EAST—Alderman Humbert has gone East, for the purpose of securing passage to England for his daughter

HATS AND CAPS.—A very large stock of hats and caps, wholesale and retail, at R. H. Palmer's, No. 84 Wood street.

PERSONAL.—Rev. C. A. Holmes, D. D., of this city, lectured in McConnellsville, O., Tuesday evening, on "Home and the Family."

ICE.—The first ice of the season formed on Tuesday night. It was apparent in several localities yesterday morning, the frost having been quite severe.

LARCENY OF A WATCH.—Arthur Cruikshank yesterday made information at the Mayor's office charging Jenke Edwards with the larceny of a ten dollar silver watch. A warrant was issued.

BURGLARY.—An unsuccessful attempt was made on Tuesday night to rob the house of James Sherrard, Diamond alley. Several hundredes of clothing had been arranged for carrying away, but the thief left without them.

REPORTED DEAD.—It is reported that Mr. Peter Fiel, who was shot by a highway robber on Sunday evening, died on Monday last, from the effects of his wounds on Monday last, at his residence, in Adams township, Butler county.

JUVENILE THIEVES.—Four boys were seen Tuesday evening in the act of stealing a number of shirts from a store on Smithfield street. They were pursued and caught after having dropped their plunder. The owner of the goods declined to prosecute.

ABOUT A BED.—Henry McCrystal, on Tuesday night, attempted to share the bed of one of the horses owned by the same company afterwards became sick, and he was sent to pasture, the vacancy being supplied by one from the Allegheny. The sick horse was subsequently sold. A horse run in the Hook and Ladder Truck at East Liberty died, and a new one was bought at a cost of $250. The horse that died run along time in the Niagara and was pretty well worn out. A new horse was also purchased for the Duquesne at a cost of $225. The four horses sold to Mr. Dalzell were all the horses owned by the Commissioners.

The Engineer disposed of some old and worn out gum hose, realizing thereby $300, which was like so much added to the credit side of the funds. Worn out hose, in times gone by, were sold by the members of a company, and the money divided. The couplings were also disposed of in the same manner.

The Superintendent of the Fire Alarm Telegraph does not and has not since the change took place, hired any man for "outdoor" work with the exception of a climber, all the labor being performed by the department employees.

NEW SIGNAL BOXES.

Two new patent automatic signal boxes for the East Liberty district have been received since the commission assumed charge and thus required an additional expenditure of $600.

THE STORE HOUSE.

In connection with the store house, which is located in the Allegheny engine house, on Irwin street, (new Seventh,) there is a saddlery and harness room, presided over by Mr. Hague, a well-known saddler. He is regularly employed, and gets $70 per month; and since Jun e 15th he has been kept busy. He has made a great deal of the harness now in use, and refitted the previously in use, and all of the hose repairing, puts in all the couplings, and exercises a careful supervision of the store house and supplies. He also has a patent "splice" for mending ruptured hose, and has given it a thorough test and found to be of great value for this purpose. All of the supplies are bought at wholesale prices, and are given out by the Chief Engineer upon the order of the Chief Engineer, who keeps a record of each article issued, and thus he has an opportunity to notice whether or not they are economically used.

CHARGES AND CHARGERS SUING.

Concerning these articles, the Engineer showed our reporter the bill of purchase, which amounts to $166 72. They are indispensable in clearing and keeping the apparatus in trim, and the Commissioners have been liberal enough to divert the mind of Burman from the Gospel, the baptists are deficient in their missionary zeal, and upon the efforts now being made to divert the mind of Burman from the Gospel, with baptist sermons, the fruits are coming in bushels. They have, in the estimation of the speaker, neglected this field too much. Judson did not in his day fully realize the importance of the field to the cause of missions. If Judson had not gone to Burmah a large share of missionary operations is lost. There is a bright future to this work. God is calling in His elect people.

Finland is open to the Gospel. But recently baptism was administered for the first time in Finland, where but thirteen months ago baptism and church government were unknown. Now the baptists are gathering in the fruits are coming on to cheer our hearts.

Dr. Dagg followed with an interesting address on Home Missions, and the necessity of pushing the work with energy.

THE CAPS

May be styled "a fraud," but when the facts are all heard the reader will be loath to charge the Chief Engineer with any extravagance. A sample cap, of fine indigo blue cloth, navy pattern, and excellently made, was forwarded from New York to the Chief and the price fixed at $7 50, which is quite cheap for the article. The Chief sent on an order for five dozen of the caps, and when they were received were distributed among the men—each of whom had to pay the price thereof. Out of the number unsubsequently got wet, and it turned out that the stiffening was pasteboard instead of leather, as the sample cap sent to the Chief. The caps have not been paid for as yet, and when the "fraud" was discovered the Commissioners took the matter in hand, and they were closely inspected, and the stiffening was found to be of black glazed pasteboard, resembling leather so much that scarcely any but practical men could not realize the deception until they were punched in the crown of a knife. The Engineer himself had noticed that the color of the caps was not exactly like the sample sent him, but when the "fraud" was discovered the Commissioners, wrote to New York to the firm from whom the caps were purchased, telling them that the caps were closely inspected, and the stiffening was found to be of black glazed pasteboard, resembling leather so much that scarcely any but practical men could not realize the deception until they were punched in the crown of a knife. The Engineer himself had noticed that the color of the caps was not exactly like the sample sent him, but when the "fraud" was discovered the Commissioners